

Friday, August 13, 1975

# Envoy's Bid to Help Angers Kissinger

By Carl T. Rowan

Special to the Washington Star

An American ambassador whose decisions saved the lives of four kidnapped students was subsequently told at Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger wanted to kick him out of diplomatic service because he allegedly had violated the U.S. policy never dealing with, or paying ransom to, terrorists.

Although Kissinger maintains that the United States has never dealt with kidnapers and terrorists, authorities here report that the money paid to ransom two of four students snatched in Tanzania on May 19 was transported from London to Dar es Salaam in a diplomatic pouch carried by a U.S. courier.

And the money transported, with obvious approval by the State Department here, was not the \$40,000 figure government officials have leaked to the press. It was ten times that amount.

The Ambassador involved is W. Beverly Carter, who has been envoy to Tanzania for three years. His troubles began May 19 when guerrillas from the Popular Revolutionary party in neighboring Zaire kidnaped three Stanford University students and a Dutch woman who were working at an animal research station in western Tanzania.

A WEEK AFTER the kidnappings, the guerrillas released one hostage, Barbara Smuts, daughter of a Ford Motor Co. executive, so she could

deliver ransom demands to Tanzanian authorities.

The Marxist guerrillas (who are not acknowledged even to exist by the Mobutu government in Zaire) asked for 200,000 British pounds, an assortment of weapons, and the release of several PRP commandos who were jailed in Tanzania. On payment of more than \$400,000, which had been borrowed from parents and friends, Carrie Jane Hunter and Emilie Bergmann, a 25-year-old Dutch woman, were released five weeks after being seized.

Two developments reportedly incurred Kissinger's displeasure:

- A month after the kidnappings, with the deadline for killing the students approaching, no one seemed

able to contact PRP representatives for negotiations. Then, out of the blue, two PRP representatives strolled into the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam. The desperate parents and relatives of the hostages were saying, "Thank God!" while Carter was faced with the on-the-spot decision as to whether to let the PRP representatives stay in the embassy until the parents could negotiate their children's release, or whether Kissinger's "no negotiations" policy required him to throw the PRP representatives out into the arms of the Tanzanian police a move that the PRP representatives said would mean instant death for the three remaining hostages.

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## Hill Offered Tan Ford Planning to Oil Price Control

By Roberta Hornig  
By a Washington Star Staff Writer

President Ford has decided to veto a six-month extension of oil price controls and today will offer to lift his \$2-a-barrel tariff on imported oil if Congress allows price controls to go off U.S. oil at the end of this month.

However, Ford warned in a veto message to Congress, being issued from Vail, Colo., that if Congress refuses his offer, he will have "no other choice than to continue" the tariff.

Earlier this week, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that his imposition of two \$1 tariffs was illegal.

In his veto message, Ford said that "it is my policy to support free trade in oil products. He said that the tariff on imported oil is a barrier to free trade and that it is in the national interest to remove it. He said that the tariff is a barrier to free trade and that it is in the national interest to remove it. He said that the tariff is a barrier to free trade and that it is in the national interest to remove it.

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# AMBASSADOR

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Carter voted for the sanctioning of human life and gave first priority to saving the students. He let the parents negotiate with the PRP members.

● A radio operator from Carter's embassy had gone to Kigoma (where the United States has no officials) to relay to Dar es Salaam any developments in negotiations. This radio operator accidentally was present when the ransom money was passed — something that Kissinger considered a gross compromise of his "no ransom" policy.

Almost as soon as Kissinger learned of the ambassador's decisions, he reportedly to block Carter's new assignment as ambassador to Denmark. Kissinger wanted his aides to tell Carter immediately that he was fired, but the aides convinced Kissinger to wait until the last of the students, 22-year-old Stephen Smith of Garden Grove, Calif., was released, or his fate was otherwise resolved.

Smith was freed on July 25 and State Department

officials, who apparently were unaware of Kissinger's anger, sent Carter a telegram of commendation and congratulations, according to sources in the Bureau of African Affairs.

However, Carter soon received another telegram, this one from Lawrence Eagleburger, deputy undersecretary of state for management and Kissinger's longtime "action man" calling Carter home for "consultations."

**CARTER CAME HOME** expecting to be told officially that he was going to Denmark (the Danish press already had run many reports that this black diplomat was on the way).

Eagleburger stunned Carter with the word that Kissinger wanted him out of Tanzania, there would be no post in Denmark, and Carter could start looking for a new job.

But the three American students from Stanford, other Stanford officials, and friends who had been in Tanzania to conduct the negotiations, got wind of the plan to fire Carter. They

fired off telephone calls to the White House, praising Carter's performance during the 67-day kidnapping ordeal; they asked President Ford to say it wasn't so; they telephoned senators, congressmen and newspapermen.

They got nothing from the Ford administration except a hint that Kissinger wasn't really going to fire Carter. That Carter wouldn't go to Denmark, but Kissinger had something else good in store for him.

**DR. DAVID HAMBURG**, professor of biology of Stanford who went to Tanzania to seek release of the students, was one of those expressing "disbelief" that President Ford would permit Kissinger to punish Carter.

Although Ambassador Carter gave first priority to saving the students, he, always operated within State Department guidelines," Hamburg said yesterday, and he was careful to consider the problems of both Tanzania and Zaire.

"I've talked with all the students and parents involved. Without exception, we feel Ambassador Carter deserve the highest praise.

**"WE CANNOT CONCEIVE** of his being punished for his accomplishments, which were made under such difficult circumstances."

State Department sources reported earlier this week that "the atmosphere is changing," and the Kissinger might relent.

But Kissinger's aides kept saying, "If there's any publicity it can only hurt Carter. It will get messy if there is publicity, and it will be hard for the secretary to back down."

The New York Times broke the publicity barrier yesterday with an editorial — well in advance of any news story.

## Polish Athlete Reported Jailed

New York Times News Service

**BONN** — Lt. Col. Jerzy Pawlowski, an ex-Polish fencing champion, has been in jail in Warsaw for more than 2½ months, apparently under suspicion of espionage, according to reports reaching here.

The 43-year-old army officer, who is a writer and teacher as well as a former international saber champion, is a famous figure in his country, and news of his

arrest aroused lively interest there.

About 120 people — other athletes, military officers, artists and friends of Pawlowski — were questioned in the affair, according to the West German news magazine Der Spiegel. Several may have been arrested.

The Spiegel report quotes informants in Warsaw as saying the colonel spied for the French, but no confirmation was available.

rivalry between the Bureau of Social Security Income and at least three other within Social Security, which also wanted of the new action shot was hundred lapping, confusion sometimes comes from memos, orders, pamphlets about SSI to the district offices of Social Security where the staff fill out the form for the inter-work would make the work awaited in

For example, incorporated the relations into a local offices, and version of the into a claims went to the same

**THERE W** thought that it 30,000 employees SSI work. Wein the Nixon administration, however, saw opportunity to their own "learn bureaucracy in term. The 30,000 was cut down to 15,000, on the any startup project be offset by temporary employment have since asked received 11,000 of them temporary

As one local security office in A. Wells, of Mass., later to subcommittee, earliest victim informational the staff restructuring.

"Training me a joke. We sit spend the hour figure out why trying to tell Trainees are trained, but allowed to flound and do the best with what they identified.

When there is a lack of opinion local staffers a problem, according to it was di

*Wall Street Journal*